DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Deel IX. ZATURDAG den 3den NOVEMBER, 1821. N. 44.

*Gedrukt en Zaturdag's morgen uitgegeven by* WILLIAM LEE, *Drukker voor Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden.*



OPROEPING.

DE Raad Fiscaal dezes en onderhoorige Eilanden, roept mits dezen op, met speciale autorisatie van Z. E. den Schout by Nacht Gouverneur, alle de genen die vermenen mogten eenige pretentien te hebben ten lasten de onlangs ter Fiscalaat verkochte golet de Twee Vrienden; om dezelve binnen den tyd van veertien dagen met de behoorlyke vereficatien aan hem Raad Fiscaal inteleveren. Zullende na verloop van gemelde termyn over de penningen worden gedisponeerd.

De Raad Fiscaal voornoemd,

I. J. ELSEVIER.

Fiscalaat den 1sten November 1821.

EDICTALE CITATIE.

MET prealabel consent van Zyne Excellentie Paulus Roelof Cantz'laar Ridder der Orde van den Nederlandschen Leeuw, Schoutbynacht in dienst van Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden, Gouverneur van Curaçao en onderhoorige Eilanden, Bonaire en Aruba, en Opperbevelhebber van de Land en de Zeemagt aldaar, &c. &c. &c.

Doen de Heeren William Smith, Theodorus Brion, Testamentaire, en Cortland Louis Parker gesurogeerde zich alhier bevindende, Executeuren in den Boedel en nalatenschap van wylen den Hoog Edele Gestrenge Heer Pierre Louis Brion, Admiraal van de Republiek van Columbia, alhier den 23sten September h. a. overleden, aan allen en een iegelyk zo hier te lande als elders wonende adverteeren dat de gene die vermeenen mogten eenige actie of pretensie te hebben ten lasten van gemelden Boedel, gehouden zullen zyn dezelve hunne actie of pretensie die zich alhier bevinden, binnen den tyd van acht dagen van heden afterekenen, en de zodanige elders wonende als dan binnen den tyd van twaalf maanden van heden afterekenen, aan de voorn. Heeren Executeuren op en aan te geven ten einde gemelde Boedel tot finale liquiditeit kan worden gebragt.

Dagvaardende de voornoemde Heeren Executeuren alle de genen die zich alhier bevinden en ingebreke mogten blyven voor den Ed. Achtb. Raad van Civile en Crimineele Justitie, de zich hier bevindende tegens den 22sten November dezes jaars en de uitlandigen tegen de eerste sessie van den bovengenoemde Achtbare Raad in de maand November van den jare een duizend acht honderd twee en twintig ten einde aldaar staande Rolle hunne actie ofte pretentie met de behoorlyke verificatien van dien in te brengen op pœne dat tegens de non comparanten zal worden geprocedeert by default en verstek van actie.

Aldus voor de eerste maal gepubliceert binnen het Fort Amsterdam en in de Willemstad op Curaçao den dertigsten October 1821.

H. R. HAYUNGA, Sec.

Fiscaal's Kantoor, den 2den Nov. 1821.

DE ondergeteekende als daartoe door den Weledelen Achtbaren Raad behoorlyk gequalificeerd, doet by deze alle Broodbakkers te kennen geven, en ordonneren, dat de Broden voor de volgende week te bakken het gewigt moeten houden als:

De Fransche Broden 23, en
De Ronde Broden 23 oncen.

Op pœne als by publicatie is gestatueerd.

Per order van den Raad Fiscaal,

SALOMON BULTE, Eerste Klerk.



## *Uit een Maracaÿbo Courant.*

Bulletin van het gouvernement van Cundinamarca. Ten 7uren op den avond van den 13den September ontving Z. E. de vice president de volgende gedrukte communicatie van Guayaquil.

*Buitengewone Courant van Zondag den 15den Augustus* 1821.

ONAFHANKELYKHEID VAN PERU.

Officieel berigt van den gouverneur van Truxillo, Marquis de TorreTagle, aan den opper gouverneur van deze provintie.

Met een buitengewonen courier aan my gezonden door den minister van oorlog en de zeemagt van het verlossende leger, heb ik de gouvernements courant van Lima ontvangen, welke onder andere dingen meldt een officieel berigt van Z.E. den gen. en chef, toegezonden aan de achtbare vergadering van die hoofdstad, in de acte van deze, welke letterlyk aldus volgt:

*Zeer doorluchtige Heer!* — Met den wensch om het geluk van Peru met zoo weinig uitstel als het mogelyk is te verwezenlyken, moet ik den wil van het volk beraadslagen. Daarom hoop ik dat U. E eene algemeene vergadering van achtbare ingezetenen byeen zult roepen, welke vertegenwoordende in het algemeen, de inwoners van deze hoofdstad zal uitdrukken of het algemeene gevoel aan den kant van de onafhankelykheid is. Ten einde dit gelukkige oogenblik niet te verliezen, zal U. E goed doen, om mannen van bekende vroomheid, wysheid en vaderlandsliefde, te benoemen door wier bestiering de onafhankelykheid bezworen en in uitvoer mag gebragt worden, het geen besloten moge worden door dezelfde vergadering, daar myne meeningen op geen ander oogmerk zyn dan het bevorderen van het welzyn van Amerika.

God beware U. E. vele jaren, Lima den 14den July 1821. JOSÉ DE SANMARTIN.

Aan de achtbare vergadering van deze hoofdstad

Antwoord van de vergadering aan Z. E. den generaal en chef, vergezeld van een acte van den Cabildo

De ingeslotene acte aan U. E. overgezonden, in een geloofwaardig afschrift, bespreekt de uitgedrukten wensch van de genen, die deze hoofdstad vertegenwoordigen, aan de zyde van de onafhankelykheid, door wier stem U. E. zal vernemen de verdere handelwyzen bedoeld in uwe depeche van den dag van eergisteren.

God beware U. E. vele jaren, Gouvernements Huis, Lima den 15den July 1821.

"De Graaf de San Isidro Francisco Sarete. Simon Ravago. De Graaf de la Vega del Ren. José Manuel Malo de Molino. Pedro de la Puerte. Fransisco Mendoza Rios y Cabellero. Manuel Tudela. Juan Estevan de Garate.— Manuel Saens de Tejada y Cuadra."

ACTE VAN DEN CABILDO.

In de stad de los Reyes del Peru, den 15den July 1821.

De inwoners bestemmende deze achtbare vergadering is dezelve byeen gekomen, vergezeld door den eerwaardigen aardbisschop van de heilige kerk dezer hoofdstad, de bisschoppen van de godsdienstige kloosters en verscheidene individuelen dezer hoofdstad, met oogmerk om in uitvoer te brengen den wensch, behelst in den officieelen brief van Z. E. den opper generaal van het verlossende leger van Peru Don José de Sanmartin, gedagteekend op gisteren, de inhoud van denzelven is, om mannen van bekende vroomheid, wysheid en vaderlandsliefde te benoemen, door wie, het geopenbaard moge worden, of het algemeene gevoelen aan de zyde van de onafhankelykheid is, en waardoor de gezegde generaal mag bestierd worden hoedanig te handelen met den eed daarvan afteleggen, voor zich zelven en vervuld met het gevoelen van de ingezetenen dezer hoofdstad, melden zy hiermede: Dat de algemeene wensch is ten voordeele van de *onafhankelykheid van Peru van de Spaansche heerschappy*, of van eenig ander vreemde mogendheid, en bevelen dezelve geheiligd te worden, met den gewonen eed, ik zend op denzelfden tyd een verzekerd afschrift van deze acte over aan Z. E.

[Hier volgt de onderteekening van de bovengenoemde leden, alle de ligchamen der kerkdienaren, en der meeste inwoners.]

God beware U. E. vele jaren, Truxillo den 25sten July 1821.

DE MARQUIS VAN TORRE TAGLE.

*New York, 3den Sept.*—De wind was byna gedurende den dag koel van Z. tot Z. O, maar tusschen 4 a 5 uur veranderde N. O. en begon hard te waaijen. Te 5 uur werd het veranderlyk, woei ongewoonlyk hard, en bleef aanhoudend in woede vermeerderen tot omtrent half acht. Tusschen 6 en 7 was de storm op deszelfs hoogte, en verschrikkelyker den men zich ooit kon herinneren. Op dien tyd geraakten vele vaartuigen in de oest rivier van hunne kabels, en ofschoon het toen het uur was van laag water, was de zee echter zoo hoog, als een voet boven de werven, men vreesde voor vele schade, en alles was in rep en roer. Alle de schoorsteenen werden omver gewaaid, vele boomen liggen op de straten, en eenige gebouwen vernield. Gelukkiglyk dat toen de schrik op zyn hoogste was, de storm bedaarde. De wind was W. N. W, toen dezelve bedaarde en het water terug keerde. Ware het toen hoog water geweest, dan is het waarschynelyk, dat wy de grootste overstroming zouden ondervonden hebben.

*Den 4den Sept.*—Het schouwspel van verwoesting van dezen morgen is erger dan wy het beschreven hebben. De werven zyn in ruine; de straten bestrooid met klinkers, glazen, takken van boomen, &c.

Wy vernemen van Staten Eiland, dat slechts de schepen com. Rodgers en Chase, en het Fransche oorlogschip het naauwelyks ontkwamen om te stranden, de vier en zeventiger verloor deszelfs roer, en beiden warden naar strand gedreven. Alle de andere vaartuigen daar, 20 of 25 in getal, zyn aan de wal gedreven, en de meeste geraakten aldaar vast,

De battery leed eenige schade, en een gedeelte der plaats waar de goederen gescheept worden, aan den uithoek werd weg gespoeld. Vele der boomen van die wandel plaats, in het park, en in de straten zyn omver geworpen.

*Jersey Stad, 4den Sept.*—De stormwind van Maandag die wy hier ondervonden hebben, was schrikkelyk en droevig. Het regende geweldig. Alle onze dokken, werven, &c. zyn weggespoeld. Een lanche van de Franklin de 74tiger dreef aan land, en 7 man worden gemist, en men veronderstelt dat zy verdronken zyn. De schaden van de Steamboot Kampagnie zyn zeer zwaar. Te Hoboken heeft de stormwind meer of minder schade aangerigt; de werven zyn weg gespoeld.

*Philadelphia, 7den Sept.*—Uit de nieuwspapieren van Norfolk, schynt het, dat de laatst ondervondene stormwind groote verwoesting in die plaats aangerigt heeft. Men meldt dat de meeste in hunne bezittingen schade geleden hebben. Muren en beschuttingen zyn omver geworpen; de tuinen zyn verwoest, groote hoeveelheden van shingel en hout waren weg gespoeld, de beneden vloers pakhuizen overstroomd, en wat dezelven aan zuiker, meel en zout in hadden bedorven. De zwaarste boomen met den wortel uitgerukt; eene menigte schoorsteenen en verscheidene huizen en steenen gebouwen omver gewaaid; bruggen beschadigd of vernield, &c. Men kan onmogelyk alle de byzondere toevallen verhalen. De voornaamste zyn, als dat de gedeelte van het front, boven den hoek van de bisschoppelyke kerk is ingestort. het orgel verbryzeld, en meer schade in het binnenste veroorzaakt. De steambooten Virginia en Potomach waren zeer beschadigd, en bleven toch vlot; terwyl de Richmond en Petersburg, gezonken waren en in eenen slechten staat, evenwel hoopt men dezelven uit te krygen. De fregatten der Vereenigde Staten de Congres en Guerriere geraakten aan wal een weinig boven de Navy Yard, aan de tegenovergestelde zyde van de rivier. Kortom, de aangehaalde schad is groot, en de woede der storm zal der weinige

# THEATRE.

DE Werkende Leden of Amateurs van de Komedie "*On fait ce qu'on peut, et pas ce qu'on veut,*" brengen mits deeze ter kennisse van de Heeren Leden Intekenaren, dat zy op aanstaanden Donderdag den 8sten dezer de representatie zullen doen van

**GEORGE DANDIN;**

OU,

***LE MARI CONFONDU.***

Blyspel in Drie Bedryven.

GEVOLGD DOOR HET NASTUKJE,

**LE SOURD, ET LE BEGUE.**

Zullende de Deuren geopend worden te zes uren, en de Scherm geligt te zeven uren.

Den 2den November 1821.

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Den 2den November 1821.

DIRECTEUREN van het Fonds der afgekeurde Johannissen, ondervonden hebbende, dat sommige baatzuchtige lieden zich niet ontzien om voortdurend het gekapt zilver geld optewisselen en daardoor eene schaarsheid aan kleyn geld te veroorzaken, ten einde de Ingezetene te noodzaken tot het betalen van opgeld voor het verwisselen van goude of papieren Johannessen voor zilver geld. Zoo wenschen Directeuren voornoemd, alles wat in hun vermogen is, toetebrengen om dit ophouden van gekapt geld tegen te gaan, en zullen tot dat einde des Dingsdags en Vrydags voordemiddags van 11 tot 12 uur vaceeren ten kantore van bovengemeld Fonds, om zilver geld voor enkelde Johannessen te verwisselen. Noch word by deze gelegenheid een ieder welke aan het bovengenoemd Fonds eenige belasting is verschuldigd voor de laatstemaal ten ernstigste gewaarschouwd, om zonder langer uitstel dezelve te betalen.

Uit naam van Directeuren voornoemd,

FERGUSON, Boekhouder.

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Den 2den November 1821.

DE ondergeteekenden in kwaliteit als Testamentaire Executeuren over den Boedel en Nalatenschap van wylen Mejufvrouw Abigail Penso, Weduwe Rephael Pinedo, zullen op aanstaande Maandag zynde den 12den November op publieke Vendu verkopen de volgende effecten als:

Een Huis staande en gelegen alhier in Willemstad, Wyk No. 1 Huis No. 30.
Een ditto in de 3de Wyk No. 172.
Een ditto in de 3de Wyk No. 153
De helfte van een ditto Wyk No 2 Huis 74.
De helfte van een ditto Wyk No. 2 Huis 78.

B. A CORREA, qq.
MANUEL PENSO, qq.

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# CURACAO.

*Vaartuigen in en uitgeklaard sedert onze laatste*

INGEKLAARD—OCTOBER.

27. golet Maria, De Greef, Spaansche kust
bark Sally, Dore, Aruba
—— Merkuur, Walter, ditto
29. golet Paket, Boekhout, ditto
brik Morning Star, Langdon, New York
30. lantje Trinidad, Asuage, Spaansche kust
31. golet Fortuna, Ytaracta, Puerto Cabello

NOVEMBER.

1. golet Eliza, Wagenaar, Jamaika
lantje San Juan, Fragirale, Puerto Cabello
2 golet Maria, Rosendaal Porto Rico
—— Cornelia, Debrot, St. Domingo
—— Anna Catharina, La Roche, Sp kust
—— Drie Zusters, Peron, Puerto Cabello

UITGEKLAARD—OCTOBER.

26. golet La Grande Louisa, Le Clerc, St. Bartholomews
27. —— Venus, Coodeville, St. Domingo
bark La Sophia, Lima, ditto
golet Maria, Domingo, St. Thomas
29. —— Twee Zusters, Bareth, Spaansche kust
—— La Louisa, Pressac, ditto
bark Alexander, Sibelly, Samana
30. —— Stokvisch, Lambe, St. Thomas
31. golias Elizabeth, Ossenbrug, Hamburg
bark Sally, Dore, Spaansche kust
golet Saturnus, Schonewolf ditto
brik Rebecca Ann, Bicker, New York

NOVEMBER.

2 golet Adelle, Girigory, St. Thomas
—— Cicilia, Hampton, Philadelphia
—— Esperance, Van Starckenborgh, Jaquemel

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Op Zaturdag kwam de brik Rising States alhier aan, met 25 dagen reis van New York By deze gelegenheid hebben wy van onze correspondent, eenige nieuwspapieren van de Nationale Advocaat tot den 27sten September ontvangen.

Er worden talryke zeerooveryen gepleegd op Amerikaansche vaartuigen door kapers, die in de West Indiën en op de zuidelyke staten kruizen, het welke den aandacht van het Amerikaansche Gouvernement tot zich getrokken heeft; en ten dien einde hebben de schepen der Vereenigde Staten de Hornet en de Spark orders ontvangen om op den 15den October van de Chesapeak Bay te zeilen, en aan alle vaartuigen naar de West Indiën en de Golf van Mexico bestemd convooi te verlenen. Zy zullen ongetwyfeld een bezoek te Puerto Cabello afleggen, waar zy eenige *beuzelachtige* zaken met hunne *vrienden* welke het admiraliteit's hof al daar zamenstellen af te maken hebben.

Wy hebben in onze laatste gemeld dat de Famoso Indiano op Vrydag windwaards van dit eiland voor by gezeild is met een Amerikaansch vaartuig vergezeld, welke volgens berigt op deszelfs reis van St. Bartholomeus naar Maracaybo genomen is, echter vernemen wy thans dat hetzelge niet naar Maracaybo bestemd, maarhier aan een huis van negotie geconsigneerd was. Het volgende uittreksel van een brief van Aruba gedagteekend 25sten October beschryft de omstandigheden van deszelfs neming.

"De schoener Union, kapt. Lewison, te Boston te huis behorende van St. Bartholemeus naar Curaçao werd genomen op den 19den dezer ter hoogste van uw eiland door de schoener brik Moraton, (Famoso Indiano) en naar Puerto Cabello opgezonden. Zy kwam op den 20st alhier aan met myne schoener, welke de kaper tevens genomen heeft op hare reis van hier naar Curaçao met een aantal Columbiaansche vlugtelingen als passagiers aan boord. Toen dezelven aan het Zand punt ten anker kwamen, ging ik aan boord van de kaper om de oorzaak te vernemen waarom myn vaartuig is genomen geworden, en daar ontmoette ik den kapitein van de Union, die my tevens het nemen van zyn vaartuig door de Spanjaarden berigtte. Hy verhaaldde dat toen hy bemerkte dat hy vervallen was hy de kust van Paraguana aandeed. en digt op naar Curaçao laveerde wanneer de kaper hem ontmoette, hebbende de zelve op dien tyd de Columbiaansche vlag op. De officier die aan boord kwam berigtte hem, dat hy naar Maracaybo moest, waarop hy ten antwoord gaf dat hy niet kon, daar zyn vaartuig verzekerd was voor Curaçao. De officier zette hem een pistool voor het hoofd, zeggende. "Zoo gy my niet terkent dat gy voor Maracaybo bestemd zyt, zal ik U de harsens uit het hoofd schieten Kapt. Lewison weigerde echter, en werd terstond aan boord de Famoso Indiano overgebragt. De lading van de Union bestaat in levensmiddelen, drooge goederen en $ 5000 gereed geld."

Daar wy reeds zoo vele voorbeelden van rooveryen door de Famoso Indiano gepleegd gegeven hebben, zal zoodanig eene handelwyze als de bovenstaande ons niet verwonderen. De dag van vergelding is digt op handen wanneer voldoening moet gegeven worden voor de verscheidene daden van wreedheid door de Spaansche kapers gepleegd.

Wy hebben alhier berigten ontvangen van het overgeven van Comana aan de krygsmagt van generaal Bermudes. Uit hoofde der tydingen die wy laatst gegeven hebben wegens voordeelen door de Columbianen op die plaats behaald, twyfelen wy geenzints dat dezelve eens in hunne handen moest vallen. Wy zyn nog niet in bezit van de byzonderheden dezer gebeurtenis.

Met de schoener Eliza, kapitein Wagenaar, 15 dagen van Jamaika, hebben wy de tyding ontvangen dat Carthagena den 25sten September by capitulatie aan den generaal Montilla is overgegaan. De Spaansche gouverneur en het garnisoen zouden spoedig naar Cuba worden gescheept.

Eene scheuring heeft plaats gehad tusschen Portugal en de verbondene mogendheden Oostenryk, Rusland en Pruissen, welke eene opschorting van alle deplomatieke onderhandelingen tusschen dezelven heeft veroorzaakt, en de ministers zyn naar Engeland vertrokken in het pakketboot de Stanmer.

De laatsten berigten melden dat vyandelykheden op het punt waren tusschen Rusland en de Turken aanvang te nemen.

Zondag ll. werd de Eliza in de golf van Maracaybo aan boord geklampt door den Spaanschen kaper Centella. Men bragt den schipper en ongeveer de helfte van zyn scheepsvolk aan boord van den kaper alwaar zy tot den volgenden dag werden gehouden, terwyl de Eliza intusschen door een gedeelte van de manschappen des kapers in bezit was genomen. De schipper van de Eliza meldt dat op Maandag toen hy nog aan boord van de Centella was, dezelve de schoener Alexander, te Aruba te huis behoorende, op hare reis van Rio de la Hacha naar dat eiland veroverde, en het scheepsvolk aan boord de Eliza gezet hebbende, bemande dezelve de Alexander met eenige harer manschappen met last naar Puerto Cabello te stevenen. De kapersgasten behandelden het scheepsvolk van de Eliza zeer ruw, hun met het platte van hunne houwers slaande en zich overigens op eene onbeschofte wyze gedragende. De equipage van de Alexander is te Aruba aan wal gezet.

Een vaartuig gisteren namiddag van Aruba gearriveerd, brengt de tyding dat de Centella twee andere vaartuigen, op dat eiland te huis behoorende, heeft genomen. Als nog hebben wy niet derzelver namen of eenige byzonderheden vernomen.

De Cornelia werd op Donderdag op de hoogte van de Baay van Piskadera aan boord geklampt door den Columbiaanschen kruizer Josefa, kapitein Raffetti, en is met de grootste beleefdheid behandeld geworden door den officier die aan boord was gekomen. Hy berigte den schipper dat kapitein Raffetti niet aan boord van de Josefa was en dat hy de Cornelia alleen was aan boord geklampt om te vernemen of er eenig byzonder nieuws was.

Men zegt dat de Spaansche ketch Hyena op de hoogte van Rio de la Hacha door eene Columbiaansche brik gekommandeerd door kapitein Chitty is genomen geworden. De Hyena was toen op hare terugreize naar Puerto Cabello na den onder koning Don Morgeon te Vera Cruz te hebben geland.

LONDEN.

De koning na een kort verblyf in Ierland, is naar Hanover vertrokken, waar men zegt dat reeds een prachtige triumf boog voor hem opgerigt is aan de poort van Gothingen, en eene andere aan de poort die naar Hanover gaat, door welke beide by door zal ryden.

Eene aardbeeving, vergezeld door een geweldigen orkaan heeft 1400 huizen in Bucharest vernield en velen der inwoners werden onder de puinen verpletterd. Deze werd gevolgd door een hagel storm die een aantal boomen omverwierp en verscheiden landlieden in het veld doode.

Men zegt dat de Turksche soldaten met by gelooyigen schrik bevangen zyn over het aanschouwen dezer ellenden zy riepen uit: de ontrouwe Ypsilanti wien wy op deze aarde zoeken is naar den Hemel opgevaren, om ons van daar te bevechten.

De heer Hudson Lowe, de gouverneur van St. Helena, vertrok naar Engeland met zyne famielie op den 26sten July. Alle de behoedmiddelen ten gevolge van het verblyf van Napoleon hadden na zyn dood opgehouden.

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The brig Rising States, 25 days from New York, arrived on Saturday. By this conveyance we received from our correspondent files of the National Advocate to the 27th September.

Numerous piracies have of late been committed on American vessels by privateers cruising in the West Indies and off the Southren States, to which we find the attention of the American government had been called; and accordingly the United States ships Hornet and Spark were ordered to sail from the Chesapeak Bay on the 15th October, and give convoy to all vessels bound to the West Indies and Gulf of Mexico. They will, no doubt, pay a visit to Puerto Cabello. where they have some *trifling* matters to settle with their *friends* composing the court of admiralty there.

We stated in our last that the Famoso Indiano had passed to windward on Friday, with an American vessel in company, reported to have been from St. Bartholomews bound to Maracaybo, which she had taken possession of; we now, however, find that she was not bound to Maracaybo, but consigned to a commercial house in this island. The following extract of a letter from Aruba, dated 25th October, describes the circumstances under which she was taken.

"The schooner Union, Lewison, of Boston, from St Bartholomews bound to Curaçao, was captured off your island on the 19th instant by the hermaphrodite brig Moraton, (Famoso Indiano,) and ordered for Puerto Cabello. She arrived here on the 20th along with my schooner, which the privateer had likewise captured on her passage from this to Curaçao, with a number of Columbian emigrant passengers on board. On their coming to anchor at the Sand Point, I went on board the privateer to learn the cause of my vessel having been taken possession of, and there I met with the captain of the Union, who gave me an account of his capture by the Spaniards. He stated that having fallen to leeward he made the coast of Paraguana, and had beat up close to Curaçao when the privateer fell in with him, she having at the time Columbian colours flying. The boarding officer told captain Lewison that he must go to Maracaybo, to which he replied he could not, his vessel being under insurance and bound to Curaçao. The officer then put a pistol to his head, saying "If you do'nt sign me a paper that you are bound to Maracaybo, I will blow your brains out." Captain Lewison, however, refused to do so, and he was immediately carried on board the Famoso Indiano. The cargo of the Union consisted of provisions, dry goods, and five thousand dollars in cash."

As we have already given so many statements of the robbing system pursued by the Famoso Indiano, such conduct as the above does not at all surprise us. The day of retribution, however, is near at hand, when satisfaction must be rendered for the various acts of attrocity committed by the Spanish privateers.

Accounts have been received here from Puerto Cabello of the surrender of Cumana to the forces under general Bermudes. From the statement we lately gave of the advantages obtained by the Columbians at that place, there can be no reason to doubt that it has at length fallen into their hands. We are not at present in possession of the particulars.

By the Eliza we received Kingston papers to the 16th ult. which bring the London dates down to the 8th of September.

The Glasgow frigate, with the remains of the queen of England reached Cuxhaven on the 19th of August, and they were interred at Brunswick on the 24th.

His majesty had left Ireland on his return to England.

A rupture had taken place between Portugal and the three allied powers of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, which occasioned a suspension of all diplomatic intercourse between them, and the ministers had proceeded to England in the Stanmer packet.

The latest accounts state, that hostilities were on the eve of commencing between Russia and the Turks.

On Sunday last the Spanish privateer Centella boarded the Eliza in the Gulf of Maracaybo, and carried the master and about one half of her crew on board the privateer, where they were detained till the following day, the Eliza in the meantime having been taken possession of by a part of the Centella's men.—

The master of the Eliza states, that on Monday morning, while he was still on board the Centella, she captured the schooner Alexander, belonging to Aruba, proceeding from Rio de la Hacha to that island; and having put the crew on board the Eliza, manned the Alexander with a prize crew, and ordered her for Puerto Cabello. The privateersmen behaved very rudely towards the crew of the Eliza, beating them with the flats of their swords, and otherwise conducting themselves in a brutal manner. The crew of the Alexander was landed in Aruba.

An arrival yesterday afternoon from Aruba brings a report of the Centella having taken two other vessels belonging to that island.—We have not as yet learnt their names or any particulars.

The Cornelia was boarded on Thursday, off Piscadera Bay, by the Columbian cruizer Josefa, captain Rafite, and was treated with great politeness by the boarding officer. He informed the master that captain Rafite was not on board the Josefa, and that he merely boarded the Cornelia for the purpose of learning if there was any particular news.

Verbal information has reached us of the capture of the Spanish Ketch Hyena, off Rio-de-la-Hacha, by a Columbian brig commanded by captain Chitty. The Hyena having landed the vice-roy Don Murgeon de la Cruz, at Chagres, was returning to Puerto Cabello.

## FALL OF CARTHAGENA.

A manuscript copy, in Spanish, of the following important official document, was received by the Eliza, from Jamaica, which we have translated for the information of our readers.

Mariano Montilla, brigadier general and commander in chief of the army of the northern coast of Cundinamarca, &c.

*To the troops of the army under his command.*

SOLDIERS.—At last you have fulfilled the noble object for which you were destined by the government. Carthagena, the strong Carthagena, the bulwark of Cundinamarca, belongs to the Republic of Columbia. Your efforts and privations, your constancy and sufferings, your valor and your virtues will be rewarded by the noble pride which you must feel at seeing the garrison which defended it, yield to a capitulation.

SOLDIERS.—The supreme government, which expected no less from your love of liberty, will be liberal in remunerating your services.—Equally with the heroes of Boyaca and Carabobo, it will bear in mind the brave warriors of the army of the coast. But, what have I said? Do you then perchance claim any other compensation than that of liberating your brethren? Any other glory than that of beholding the tri-colored flag waving on the high towers of this place, while your foe beat the waves to return to Spain, instructed by their fate? Nay, the mercenary soldiers alone are moved on by interest. Those of the Republic, animated by the sacred fire of the Independence, aspire but to glory.

SOLDIERS.—Receive the testimonies of my gratitude for your labors. Persevere, as you have hitherto done, in being the true model of patriotism and subordination.

Head-quarters la Popa, 3d October, 1821.—XI. of the Independence.

MARIANO MONTILLA,
General, Commander in Chief.

## JAMAICA.

*Oct.* 2.—By the schooner John we have received accounts of the city of Carthagena, having capitulated on the 25th ult. to the Independents. On the 26th colonel Miguel Martinez, aid de camp to general Montilla, arrived *express* at Savanilla, from Turbaco, with the above intelligence, and with an order for all vessels in Savanilla to discharge their cargoes and proceed to Carthagena to take the governor (general Torres) and the garrison of that fortress to Cuba.

We learn that general Montilla, previous to the capitulation, had bombarded that city from the Popa, and has occasioned much injury to it, from the fire of six long guns and two mortars.

The capitulation entered into between general Gabriel de Torres, the commander of Carthagena, and general Mariano Montilla, commanding the forces of Columbia, consists of sixteen articles, *viz.*:—Private property of all descriptions to be respected. No person to be answerable for any political opinion expressed against, or for having taken up arms against the Columbian government. All indulgencies granted to merchants in trade, by the royalist government, shall be continued to them by the new government for six months. The governor, his staff, the officers, and troops of the garrison of Carthagena, are not to be considered as prisoners of war. The Columbian government to provide proper vessels, &c. for the conveyance of the garrison to the nearest port in the island of Cuba, to be escorted by two national vessels. The officers and troops to embarked with their arms and accoutrements, and to take with them their effects."

[The above are the most prominent features of the capitulation; its length precludes the possibility of our giving it in this number.]

*Oct.* 8.—By the Ann we learn that three of the Columbian squadron had sailed from Rio-de-la-Hacha for Santa Martha, with the rifle regiment, under the command of colonel Sands, consisting of 800 men; they had recently arrived from Maracaybo, and were to be followed by three divisions, consisting of nearly three thousand men; most of the officers were British, and the troops are represented to be in high spirits. It was generally understood that their ulterior destination was Porto Bello, and the commander in chief was said to be general Mariño.

General Bolivar had proceeded from Maracaybo for Cucuta, having been sent for by the congress, to give his consent to several laws enacted. He was expected to return, and would sail for Santa Martha, to inspect the troops there.

*Oct.* 10.—On the 25th of June, the Chilian squadron, under lord Cochrane, accompanied by fire ships, and several transports, made an attack on the port of Callao, which surrendered after three hours resistance. Three Spanish frigates, one of 43 guns, and the others of thirty six, two armed brigs, and several merchantmen fell into his lordship's possession. It is also said that property to a large amount was taken.

*Oct.* 15.—On the 31st of August, a dreadful storm was experienced at Bassaterre, Guadaloupe, when the King's stores, hospitals, and eighty houses were blown down, and upwards of two hundred person perished. The hurricane was severely felt at Dominica also, and much damage was sustained at that island.

*Oct.* 16.—The Maipo, Spanish brig of war, from Lima to Cadiz, with a considerable sum in specie on board, was taken about the middle of June, to the southward of Rio Janeiro, by a corvette of 22 guns, said to be the Charlotta, or Heroine, under the Buenos Ayrean flag.

## *To the Editor of the Curaçao Courant.*

I have set my life upon a cast,
And I will stand the hazard of the die.
*Shakespeare.*

SIR—In your last number I perceive that three individuals called upon you to ascertain the name of the writer of the article signed "A Native of Curaçao," and that because he scorned to give up his name but to the constituted authorities, you were suggested by them to agitate a question in the public mind, in how far the facts related by him were founded in reality.

In truth, Mr. Editor, when the Native of Curaçao made his first appearance in your columns, with a faithful pencil to pourtray the distresses of this country, to display in bold colors the evils which threatened to overwhelm us by an unprecedented system of blockade established by the Spanish royalist vessels, under Spanish royalist commissions, against this unfortunate port and its dependencies, whether or not authorized or countenanced by general La Torre, is of very little importance, since it is the effects and not the cause we materially complain of, I scarcely imagined that a single individual on the spot, not guided by selfishness, for this is too mean an object when compared to public good, feeling the immediate consequences alluded to, would shrink from the truth laid down, or attempt to deny that this unheard mode of buccaneering is vitally obnoxious to this colony, which as has been stated before, possesses no internal ressources of its own, and physically depends upon the staples of the neighboring continent, whether in possession of the royalists or patriots, to ship the same to the mother country or to the U. S. of America, in order from thence to receive in exchange flour, and every article of subsistence and luxury for our domestic consumption, and to supply the Spanish Main withal; and which, if "thus fountain of our lives were stopped" would anon be reduced to famine and dissolution.

And now, Mr. Editor, as an additional proof of the correctness of my assertion, that our coasts are truly blockaded, a report has reached my knowledge, that the crew of the schooner Harmony Hall, after having received their advances, on the eve of calling the pilot on board to sail for Aruba, deserted the vessel, under the impression of intelligence conveyed here by the schooner Maria, capt. Dominguez, from the latter place, namely, that the master of the Famoso Indiano protested, in the most solemn manner, that all vessels bound to or coming from that dependency, would be made prizes of, as Aruba is looked upon by him as an entrepot for vessels trading with the independent possessions; which circumstance induced several traders on their arrival at Aruba, to land their cargoes and proceed in ballast to this port: and is not Arbua practically blockaded? But we need not stretch our view so far to leeward; here within the reach of our bare eyes, did not the Rosa, in sailing from this port, bear down upon one of our vessels, the Rooseboom, which was beating up close in shore, to make her share the same fate with the former victim, and withal to add to the number of her booties, for the *impudence of a Dutch vessel to beat up from leeward alongside of a Dutch coast*, probably as the Don would fortwith presume, from an insurgent place? And is not our coast actively blockaded? Why we might then in the same paradoxical strain argue, that two and two are not four; and if these "licenced robbers" continue to go on at this rate, I may ask what will be the fate of our commerce? How will the mercantile community in general make remittances to Holland and elsewhere? What will money avail without produce? Even the monopolists will be at a loss, for in the circumference of Puerto Cabello, the only spot in Venezuela in possession of the Spaniards, no returns of any kind are to be found; produce comes from the interior, the whole of which, and all the other seaports, are now occupied by the independents, from whom alone we can at this moment expect to obtain cargoes to ship home.

But, Sir, to this I am objected with the only reason, *a very solid one indeed*, that the independent cruizers take and condemn Dutch vessels which are found in intercourse with the places still belonging to Old Spain, yet in the political world, any like irregularities are sooner expected from a rising government, especially a popular one, in the first stages of its foundation, and before it can be settled and moulded into a proper form, than from a constituted nation, responsible for all the anomalies of her subjects to a civilized community. But I deny the assertion: the Columbians do not encroach upon our limits; their privateers never kept plying off and on our harbor, and provoked us with the sight of their prizes, *consisting in vessels and property from this port*; all their depredations are committed on the very coast of the Spanish Main. But suppose they did, would that be an argument in favor of the Spaniards who do so? Is a man free from the imputation of being a robber because another has committed the like species of robbery with him? Nay, The Spanish authorities ought to have set a better example of regard for constituted laws; their sovereign is in terms of amity with ours; their emigrants have been treated with brotherly cordiality in this place. But we are informed, and it is passing strange indeed, that general La Torre has not authorized the blockade; yet what is of an equal import, he countenances, and thus tacitly sanctions it: he never issued even a sham proclamation to prevent its continuance: he never, that we know of, remonstrated against the aggressors.

Yet it was naturally *expected* that a place like this, whence he gets every thing for himself and his troops, and without which, Puerto Cabello must long ago have surrendered, would, without any violation of his decree with other nations, been set free from the shackles of the blockade; a blockade that exists but nominally, and which by the laws of nations becomes null and void for want of a sufficient number of *national vessels*, proportionate to the extent of that immense continent.

To combat truths with sophistry, is sir, a general practise among mankind; consequently I am not surprised to be asked whether I imagine that the Dutch government is less powerful or energetic in claiming and protecting the rights of its citizens; if that was the case I would not allude to what passed at Puerto Cabello for the loss of the brig Mercury; for most certain it is, that had the misfortune not befallen her, or had another vessel immediately succeeded her on the station, we wouldnot have the melancholy task of recording so many acts of violence and injustice. Even now, as matters stand let her be refitted, or let the Swallow but enter this port, and we will soon, in our turn, have materials for rejoicing.—Then will our government unfold her latent energy, and like any other on the globe, either perform prodigies on the theatre of retaliation, or obtain due satisfaction for every offence hitherto committed.—On the other hand, it is brought forward that the inhabitants of Curaçao are generally addicted to the Patriot cause. Be this as it may, it proves nothing against the stated facts. Be they what they will, as long as they are faithful to the duties of civilized life, as men and citizens; as long as they but wield their faculties or raise their voice in favor of their miserable isle, without overstepping the bounds of patriotism and philantrophy, no one has a plausible right to intrude or dive into their opinions and sentiments.

It is a mistake Mr. Editor to suppose that I was surprized to see a schooner leave this port with provisions for Puerto Cabello; this in itself has nothing strange indeed; I daily behold vessels go in and out: what excites my astonishment is to see that very port provided for and supported, from whence the direst scourges are let loose to involve this colony and its inhabitants in ruin and dispair.

And now, to conclude Mr. Editor, you may inform the three individuals who called upon you, that the reason why I denied to give up my name at their request, is very simple indeed: because it were yielding up a right which they have no faculty to demand, and that after having gone through the ordeal of government, I owe no account of myself to any one whomsoever. One may write politically in favor of his native place; endeavor thereby to heal its wounds, soothe its dire misfortunes, without being, however, personally the enemy of any party, and without professing himself a champion in the contest, which as has been observed in your last, remains to be settled by the two governments.

A NATIVE OF CURACAO.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have to acknowledges the receipt of a communication signed "A Lover of his Country," which we have declined to insert, merely to avoid a repetition of nearly the same sentiments, as the writer will find in the article signed a "Native of Curaçao."

We take this opportunity of requesting, that lengthy articles intended for insertion in this paper, may be communicated early in the week, as their translations often cause the publication of the Courant to be delayed beyond the regular hour, as has been the case to day.

ZIE VERVOLG.

### *From the National Advocate.*

NEW YORK.

*Sept.* 18.—Late accounts received at Baltimore from Havana say that the inhabitants of Cuba are represented to have greatly loosened the ties which connected them with Old Spain, by showing little regard for the authority of the clergy, upon which the "mother country" had rested most of her security. The breaking up of the Inquisition has shown, that fear, not love, was the mainspring of that slavish deference formerly paid to these spiritual tyrants.

### PUBLIC NOTICE.

*Navy Department, Sept. 20th,* 1821.

All vessels bound to the West Indies and Gulf of Mexico, that shall rendezvous by the 15th day of October next, in latitude 37 degrees N. and *ten leagues east* of Cape Henry off the Chesapeake Bay, may have the benefit of convoy by the United States' ship Hornet and brig Spark.

*Blacks.*—A disposition prevails to permit the blacks to vote, without providing for their being represented in the legislature, and performing jury and militia duty. If they had no protection or privileges without this right, we should contend in favour of it; but as they have no interest in our elections, and as their votes are bought and sold, the elective franchise is of no real benefit to them.

Our colored population increases daily; the south sends us an annual number of the emancipated; their votes in time will become formidable; the even now have great influence or weight in the charter election for the first and second wards, and, if they are organized and led by designing persons, they will give us great trouble. It is inexpedient to allow them a vote, for it is not necessary for their comfort, security and happiness. The people generally condemn the vote given in their favor; it creates great sensation in this city.

According to the late census, there are in this state 39,367 blacks, and in a few years they will all be free. With the emigration annually pouring in from all quarters of the union, our black population will be formidable indeed; particularly when their ambition is whetted by possessing the right of franchise.

*Boston, Sept.* 24.—Arrived schr. Evergreen, Pool, 43 days from Trinidad, with sugar, and molasses. The Evergreen was taken 17th Aug. by the piratical schr. Snake, capt. Fortunat—a prize master and four men put on board, and ordered for Old Providence. The privateer being out of water, left the schooner intending to return to convoy her into port, but capt. Pool obtaining the assistance of John Wilson, the *prize* master, who has become sick of his business, retook the vessel, confined the men below, made sail and escaped. She has now on board the pirates.

*Sept* 26.—On Saturday last, the examination of the five men brought into our port, in the schr. Evergreen, took place before the district judge, Davis, upon a complaint against them for piracy in taking said schr. on the 17th Aug.

After a hearing, the five men were fully committed by the judge to take their trial at the circuit court, on the 15th October next. The following are the names of the prisoners: Wilson, an Englishman, aged 22; Cornelius, a Dutchman, 44; Lamber, (black) Island St. Domingo; Franswor, (black) Port-au-Prince; Joram, do.

### IMPORTANT.

*Extract of a letter from a very respectable American, dated St Jago, Chili, May* 28.

"Sir Thomas Hardy is at high variance with the Chilian government, in consequence of one of the marine commanders having, off Callao, pressed many British seamen out of merchantmen, and also on account of the declared blockade by lord Cochrane *of the whole coast of Peru, without a competent force to blockade ten leagues of it.* When Sir Thomas was informed of these acts, he immediately left Valparaiso, and went in search of lord Cochrane's squadron, which had left Callao before he reached there, for some unknown destination. It is believed Sir Thomas will not suffer the blockade to continue any longer, even off Lima, and that he will convoy British merchantmen to and from that port—in which event, it is expected capt. Ridgely, of the Constellation, will also give protection to our merchantmen.

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*New York, Sept.* 27.—London papers have been received to the 19th August. The following is a summary of their contents:—

The brave Ypsilanti is stated to have given up all hopes of succeeding in his noble design of delivering his country from the dominion of Turkey, and has addressed a proclamation to his soldiers, in which he charges many of them with treachery and cowardice, and attributes the failure of the enterprize to their dastardly conduct.

The Austrian army on the Turkish frontier is stated at 200,000 men, and that of Russia at 300,000.

The inquest on the bodies of two men who were killed by the military at the late funeral procession of the queen, had not finished the investigation on the 19th August. It was adjourned for a few days. Subscriptions were opened in London for the widows and children of the sufferers; and public meetings were called on the subject.

A Privy Council is said to have been held respecting the same business, and the result of the deliberations forwarded to the king in Dublin. The ministerial papers say, that the obstructing the body of the queen "amounts to little less than treason."

The king, after a short stay in Ireland, proceeds to Hanover, where a magnificent triumphal arch is said to be erecting for him at the entrance of Gottingen, and another over the gate leading from it to Hanover, through both which he is to pass.

The contents of the French journals, received in London to the 15th August, still indicate approaching hostilities betwixt Russia and Turkey; but they contain little additional information on the subject. A vessel had brought accounts to Havre direct from Rio Janeiro which confirm a former statement of a revolution having been effected at the latter place, favorable to the rights of the people. The hereditary prince had been deprived of his presidency, but was allowed to retain a seat in the council of revision.

There were 40,000 Turks on the one side of the Pruth, and 30,000 Russians on the other.—The whole of Alexander's force on the frontiers of Turkey, estimated at 200,000 men.

Notwithstanding all this "note of war," it is thought by some of the English journalists to be either mere mercantile speculations, or the wishes of the politicians who promulgate such rumours. A short period will decide.

An article from Rome, dated the 25th July, states, that by a convention between his Holiness and the Austrian government, that city is to be occupied for a indefinite period by a garrison of 3000 Austrian troops, and that some other towns of the Papal territory are to be placed in a similar situation. The troubles in Calabria and Sicily are said, in the same article, to have been much exaggerated.

It is said in an article from Trieste, of the 23d July, that the son of the English consul is amongst the Christians who had been massacred at Smyrna by the Turks, and that by the last accounts the English and French ships of war had threatened to bombard the town.

An earthquake, accompanied by a violent hurricane had destroyed 1400 houses in Bucharest, and many of the inhabitants were crushed in the ruins. This was succeeded by a storm of hail that overthrew a number of trees and killed several countrymen in the fields. The Turkish soldiery are represented to have been seized with superstitious terror on witnessing these calamities. They cried out "the infidel Ypsilanti, whom we sought on earth, has ascended to the sky, [illegible] thence."

[illegible] the governor of St. Helena, departed for England with his family on the 26th July, [illegible] the restrictions imposed in consequence of the residence of Napoleon, had been removed at his death.

The Arinus Marinus Dutch East Indiaman, valued at £120.000 has been lost off Christmas-Island—of the passengers and crew amounting to 100, only four were saved.

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## LONDON, Aug. 15.

LAST MOMENTS OF THE QUEEN.

At the latter end of last month her majesty felt herself indisposed, in consequence, as we understand, of having taken a very large dose of magnesia, which was supposed to have created an obstruction in the bowels, which was followed by inflammatory symptoms. On Thursday, the 2d inst. she was attended by three physicians, of whom the senior was Dr. Maton, much distinguished by his skilful and zealous care of the late duke of Kent. In the course of that day her majesty was copiously bled: she passed a quiet night, but her symptoms remained the same. The following day she was immersed for about a quarter of an hour in a warm bath, which moderated the pain, but in other respects was unavailing. Connected with the inflammation of the bowels was a nausea at the stomach, which repelled both food and medicine. Another physician, Dr. Ainslie, was now called in, and her majesty's legal advisers, most of whom were on the point of setting off for their different circuits, also attended to assist in the arrangement of her property and other legal matters; and it is understood that her will was then drawn up. She passed an indifferent night, but towards the morning of Saturday obtained some tranquil sleep, and in the course of the day was able to keep some gruel on her stomach. She slept great part of the day, which induced some observers to believe that an inward mortification had commenced. She, however, continued tolerably easy, and passed that night better than the preceding one; but Sunday produced no apparent change in her symptoms. In the course of this day, Dr. Baillie was sent for by express to Gloucestershire. During the night of Sunday she had some relief, and, for the first time hopes began to be entertained that she had passed the crisis of her disorder.—In the morning of Monday her state was certainly more favourable than it had been. At half past two o'clock on that day Dr. Baillie arrived, and immediately held a consultation with the four other physicians. Her majesty had been bled with leeches, and found herself able to retain on her stomach a little arrow root, and some medicine; she had also, at her own request, been raised from her bed, and was seated in an arm chair, when she was first seen by Dr. Baillie. From these and other circumstances, the medical gentlemen viewed the case in a more favourable light than they had before done, but hesitated to pronounce the queen out of danger; though, as was natural, the hopes of her domestics and others personally interested in her recovery, outstripped the caution of the physicians. Still her majesty was extremely weak and feeble from her long and acute sufferings and the small portion of sustenance that she had been able to take; and when she spoke (which she did relative to the disposal of her property and other matters), she was faint, and felt it necessary to be revived from time to time by a smelling bottle. The hopes that were entertained during the latter part of Monday, however, were rapidly weakened in the course of the night, and had entirely vanished on Tuesday morning, when it was evident her majesty, after a sleepless night, had suffered a relapse or rather that the favourable appearances of the day had been merely delusive. The primary cause of suffering had in fact been permitted to go too far, before medical advice was resorted to; and the disorder was, therefore, much beyond the power of medicine when it was first attempted to be relieved. At this time the queen herself gave up all hope, and declared she could not survive the day. About noon, she complained of violent pains in the abdomen, which were shortly followed by convulsion; a strong opiate medicine was now administered, which allayed the pain for the moment, but produced for an hour or two a disposition to doze. About three o'clock the pains returned, attended with the most alarming symptoms. Every means that skill and attention could devise were now employed by the physicians, but it was all in vain. After four o'clock her majesty became rapidly worse; her respiration was difficult. About eight she sunk into a state of entire stupor, and having lain, for two hours and twenty-five minutes in that state, at length breathed her last.

A few hours, however, before her death, she observed to a faithful female attendant, "The doctors do not understand my malady: it is here (laying her hand upon her heart) but I will be silent: my lips shall never make it known."

The persons present at the moment of her majesty's death, were lord and lady Hood, lady Anne, Hamilton, Alderman Wood and his son, the Rev. Mr. John Wood, Dr. Baillie, Dr. Ainslie, Dr. Maton, Dr. Warren, Dr Holland, Mr. Wilde, Dr. Lushington, and Mr Austin.

Her majesty's seal was placed upon all her papers and effects as soon as she had expired. The executors to her majesty's will are Dr. Lushington, Mr. Wilde, the marquis Antaldi and Signor Felice. The two foreigners are men of the highest respectability; the first a man of letters, the second a judge; they are both from Pesaro.

Her majesty was daughter of Charles William Ferdinand, Duke of Brunswick, by her royal highness Augusta, eldest sister of his late most gracious majesty George III. She was born 17th May, 1768, and in 1795 married his present majesty George IV. then prince of Wales, by whom she had one daughter, the late lamented princess Charlotte of Saxe Coburg.

The procession with the remains of the queen arrived at Colchester on Wednesday evening, where it was received by immense multitudes of persons, and was treated with the same distinguished respect as during the whole of the journey. The captains of the different vessels of the squadron appointed to convey the body to the continent, were in waiting at the extremity of the platform, to receive it. It was immediately placed under the crane, and lowered into the barge of the Glasgow frigate; the other boats of the squadron all surrounding, the crews manning their oars, the band of the 84th still playing the Dead March, and Landguard Fort firing minute guns as it descended.

A short time afterwards, lord and lady Hood, lady Ann Hamilton, Dr. and Mrs. Lushington, count Vassali, and young Austin, embarked on board the boats of one of the schooners in the offing, and proceeded to the vessel which had been prepared for their reception, and which a few minutes after they had reached it, hoisted its sails and left the harbour to join the rest of the squadron. The Glasgow and other vessels shortly after got under weigh at Colchester.

HER LATE MAJESTY'S WILL.

By her majesty's will she directs that Cambridge House shall be sold, and the purchase money paid to Mr. William Austin—it being confidently expected by her legal advisers that she had an equitable claim on government to provide her a house. The first instalment on the purchase had been paid by her majesty; and the two next, amounting to £12,000 are guaranteed by the house of Messrs. Ransom&Co.

Her claims under the will of her mother, the dutchess of Brunswick, whatever they may amount to, she also leaves Mr. William Austin, and she makes him her residuary legatee.

She directs a sealed box, which she describes, to be transmitted to a merchant in the city, to whom she owed £4 300. It is supposed to contain her diamonds.

She bequeaths £500 each to lord and lady Hood.

She leaves a picture of herself to lady Anne Hamilton, one to the Signor Fadici, and one to Mr. Wm Austin.

She leaves to Dr. Lushington her coach and a picture.

She leaves to Hieronymus her borouchette and her linen—and to the sister of Demont all her wearing apparel.

Her Italian property is not alluded to, as that was previously settled by a notarial deed.

She directs that her body shall not be opened—nor laid in state—and that she should be buried by the side of her father and brother at Brunswick. She requests that her body may be sent off in three days.

The following inscription to be engraved on her tomb stone:—To the memory of Caroline of Brunswick, the *injured* Queen of England.

There are two codicils to the will, containing tokens of affection to her domestics.